# The North Carolinian.

VOLUME I. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1869. NUMBER 10.



## NORTH CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

By PALEMON JOHN.

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TERMS: Two Dollars a year, in advance.

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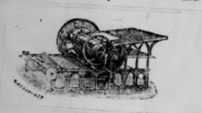
# NORTH CAROLINIAN.



EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

RALEIGH JOHN. :::::: Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 2, 1869.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.


## AGRICULTURE IN OUR SCHOOLS.

We are glad to learn that a special course of agriculture and the mechanic arts is to be one of the features of the University. We trust the course will be *practical*. The agriculture of this country has seriously suffered because of ignorance. To be "a farmer" required but little education! What a mistake. The farmer needs to be educated just as much as any class or profession. Agriculture is reducible to scientific rules, and its general principles should be taught and understood as thoroughly as law or medicine. It is not a single science, but an aggregation of sciences. See what it embraces!

First, geology, which teaches how soils were formed—this is its foundation. Next chemistry, teaching the composition and properties of soils, the composition and value of manures, the application of special fertilizers to special crops, the proper contituents of food required to build up all parts of the animal system. Then animal and vegetable physiology, giving a proper knowledge of the structure, properties and functions of plants and animals—the relations between them, including the whole *rationale* of plant and animal life. Next, entomology, instructing the youthful mind in the habits and history of insects, their species, and the mode of combating those injurious to agriculture. And especially mechanics, which treats of powers or moving forces applied to machinery, which knowledge is of vast benefit, in a thousand ways, to every farmer.

We repeat, we are pleased to know that these important matters are claiming the attention of the managers of the State University at Chapel Hill. As agriculture is the principal activity of man, occupying a larger number of citizens of this country than are employed in other pursuits, it is proper that steps should be taken to prepare the young farmer for his special duties in life. These efforts are of the deepest significance to our future civilization.

## THE WORLDS BENEFACTORS.

In every age of the world there have been pioneers, men who pave the way, who go before. The sentiments of the entire people have never kept pace with these noble champions who prepared the way for enlarged ideas, advancing truth and human progress toward the higher and better. As in the past, so in the present. The developments of great ideas never come suddenly. Principles of truth, worthy as they may be to command an immediate repetition or adoption, must contest their progress step by step, until having been tried as by fire, they become

"To bring the proud nationalities that now hold sway on the earth, up from the darkness of barbaric times, wars have raged, overturned, and swept again in course; theories that seemed the very soul of abiding power, have challenged, met, and overthrown, until, little by little, ignorance has given place to knowledge and the old has assumed the new. The result is that light now shines where once was darkness, and advancement inspires the world.

The myriads of battle-fields which dot the entire globe tell the wondrous story of life. They speak of the crumbling theories of despots, of wrongs redressed and rights promulgated, of blinding passion and prejudice ruling for a time and then yielding their sway. There is no standing still. Everything is moving on, *and those whose thoughts and labors are in advance of public opinion.* Do not oppose them by throwing needless obstacles in their way, but encourage and aid them rather. It is these men who bless the world. They are the champions of progress, the true benefactors of the race.

## THE FUTURE OF NORFOLK.

We copy a very sensible article from a late issue of the Norfolk *Evening Herald* upon "Northeastern Carolina." The suggestions made are timely, and the business men of Norfolk will do well to act upon them. For trade and increased prosperity Norfolk is and must be largely dependent upon this portion of North Carolina. Will she be wise, enough to adopt the course best calculated to secure this vast trade? Let her business men advertise; let her capitalists co-operate in increasing our shipping facilities, and let all unite in agitating and carrying forward to completion the movement for connecting these two points together by rail. The people of Norfolk have the future of their city in their own hands. They have it in their power to make it the leading city of the South. We feel a deep interest that this should be done. Norfolk grows and becomes prosperous we will be benefited. So, too, as we increase and develope will Norfolk gain by it. Then let us adopt and act upon a more enlarged and liberal policy that the interests of all may be promoted.

## POINTS OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

A comparative statement of the Internal Revenue collected in the months of April, May, June and July, 1868 and 1869, shows that for these months in 1868 it only amounted to 867,053,039,03, while in 1869 it was 876,308,283,54, or an increase of nearly ten millions.

It is reported that Secretary Boutwell will continue his policy of purchasing and selling gold. This is an evidence of the growing confidence in our national credit and of the healthy condition of our finances.

## EDUCATION OUR ONLY SURE DEFENCE.

It is a well grounded assertion that no popular government can substantially exist without the general education of its elements:—education in morals, education in the arts, and education in politics. Its solidity, its permanency, its blessings run parallel and are contingent upon universal intelligence. Monarchies may stand propped by standing armies, restriction of freedom's rights, and the thraldom of tyranic rule; but true republicanism is born among intelligent beings, breathes intelligence, and is nourished by its intrinsic qualities.

The incumbent obligation of every true citizen the Republic is to love and fondly cherish its interest by giving his aid to those means which are recognized as props for its perpetuity. England with its proud hereditary arristocracy, its laboring millions and its high political influence, seeks her perpetuity in armies, naval armaments &c. Poor, tottering, volatile France has four hundred thousand soldiers to preserve Louis Napoleon in the Tuilleries. Russia's despotic Czar holds his serfs in perpetual proprietorship as a check on revolutionary spirits and as a platform for absolute despotism; while America, lavishing her blessings on over thirty millions of freedom's sons, plants her foothold on the intelligence and virtue of her citizens, and fearlessly places her futurity in the *Common School House*. Envied by rivalry, and attacked by jealousy, her startling strides in wealth, prosperity and happiness [illegible] the firmness of her foundation. How careful then should we nurture the proper means for its preservation!

England and the continental powers of Europe maintain their separate and independent existence by increasing their standing armies, bristling their capitals with bayonetts and crowning their ramparts with cannon; while our country depends on common schools, because they have made it what it is.

Education has been called "the cheap defence of nations." It is certainly our only sure defense. Let us co-operate then with every effort calculated to make it general—universal. Let us give the children of every citizen the means of acquiring a knowledge of his Bible, an understanding of the Constitution, and his position in society, and we arm him better than with bayonet to meet mis rule and the chicanery of prostitute demagogues. Let the common school system of our State be encouraged and perfected.

## ANSWERS TO NORTHERN CORRESPONDENTS.

During the past week we have received a number of letters from Northern gentlemen, some with orders for additional copies of the NORTH CAROLINIAN, others propounding inquiries which we take great pleasure in answering.

A gentleman from Back Horn, Pa., inquires:

"What is the character of the soil for working in your section? Is it heavy, and hard to farm, or is it mellow and easily worked?

The soil here is easily worked. When once prepared for cultivation, it is as mellow and pliable as a bed of ashes. It is usually broken up with but a single mule or a horse. This can be done, but we would advise a team of two. One team here can do more work in one day than [illegible] are agricultural implements worn out half so rapidly as in stiff clay or rocky soils.

A farmer from near Danville, Pa., asks:

"What are the facilities for the farmer getting his produce to market?"

The very best in the world. We are right of navigable water and so near the Atlantic ocean that we can reach any market at the cheapest rates of freight. This gives us a great advantage. Another consideration; the great staples of this region yield a better price to the producer than in any other section where they are so largely produced. While in the West corn yields but twenty-five cents per bushel to the producer, it yields seventy-five to the farmer here. So with other products.

A gentleman from Bordentown, N. J., writes to know:

"What is the price of living in your section compared with living in the North?"

Much cheaper. We have an abundance of fish. We can raise the best of beef and mutton. Those fond of pork can have plenty of that also. So with everything else. Then, too, because of the cheap transportation by water, we can be supplied with our sugar, molasses, coffee etc., lower than at the West, or even at the North. Generally speaking, all kinds of merchandise are quite as cheap as anywhere in the North.

A gentleman from St. Clair, Pa., asks:

"What is the price of building material in Elizabeth City—that is, how do they compare with prices North?"

Lumber can be manufactured cheaper here than at the North. One steam saw mill is already in operation. In a few months a much larger one will be in motion. Soon after there will be a large planing mill and a brickyard at work. Then all demands for building material can be supplied.

## THE GREAT DROUGHT.

From every part of the country, with perhaps the exception of the Northwest, there comes the same complaint of the long drought, the extreme heat, and the withering and burning up of all vegetation. The corn is suffering, and in many sections there is great fear of a blight of the cotton and tobacco crops.

In Virginia the drought has been specially severe. The report is, "the corn crop is a failure." The Richmond *State Journal* says "the people have neither corn, nor money to buy it," and predicts hunger and great suffering during the coming winter.

While we, in this locality, have also suffered for want of rain, yet, in comparison to many other sections, we have been highly favored.

We hear of fatal cases of sunstroke in New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere. As yet we have none to report in the South.

## THE DISINTEGRATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

It is an old adage that "rats will leave a sinking ship." Our exchanges are continually bringing us accounts of prominent men, all over the country, abandoning the old craft "Democracy," satisfied that she must go down at last. In the South this "scampering away" from the wreck has been going on very rapidly for some time, but in the North "the party" has been insanely holding on to the rigging. As we just stated, however, instances are continually occurring, even there, where leading men are taking the alarm, and are launching their life boats before it is too late! They have got their eyes opened at last to the truth that it is unwise to fight the battles over again which have once been fairly fought and conclusively decided. To longer combat the results of the late war, including reconstruction and negro suffrage, they now acknowledge would be as bootless a struggle as it would have been for Gen. LEE to have resisted the Union armies after they had hemmed him in on all sides at Appomattox Court House, and hence, following the example of the Tarboro *Southerner*, they are ready to join the Republican party!

## MOVING AT LAST.

The secession Democracy of Georgia have been bitter and stubborn. The dose of reconstruction has not been taken down voluntarily. But after all their resistance and stubbornness we see they are now beginning to discuss the proposition that has attracted so much attention in Virginia and Tennessee. Like the old lady who did not believe there was any fire until she found her clothes in a blaze, they are moving with the crowd.

Do you endorse every act of the late Radical Legislature?—*Correspondent.*

No we do not. We are not a blind partisan, nor will the NORTH CAROLINIAN sanction men or measures it cannot conscientiously endorse. But while the "Radical Legislature" at Raleigh did some things it had much better left undone, we find that nearly all those questionable measures *were supported by the Democratic members.* Hence the course of the latter by no means merits commendation. Indeed, as we have noticed the Democrats, both in Congress and in the various State Legislatures, we find them almost invariably forgetting the interests of the country for the interests of party, and engaged in schemes for their own special benefit and gain. Therefore, while we would advise more care on the part of the Radical members, we feel that the State would be much worse off to be in the hands of the Democrats. Is our correspondent answered?

Good farming is thus defined: It consists in producing as great quantities as possible of vegetables that do not exhaust the soil, and selling them in an animal rather than a vegetable form.—*Exchange.*

No doubt of it. And this has been one of the great mistakes in Southern farming. As durable and as fertile as our soil is, it has been exceedingly "hard run" by taking everything off and putting nothing on. Let more attention be paid to stock raising. The climate and the country are peculiarly adapted for it. Raise grass, grain and vegetables to feed the stock and through them make manure with which to keep enriching the soil.

"Give us Pendleton or give us death."—*Ohio Democratic paper.*

Of the two evils the gallant Republicans of the Buck-eye State propose giving them the least. Hence on election day they will administer a good size dose of political death.

The Atlanta *Era* gives the following wholesome advice to its readers: "If you want continued political turmoil and contention, continue with the Democracy. If you desire future prosperity, join the Republican party."

Our sweet tempered cotemporary of the Fayetteville *Eagle* will accept our thanks for his extended notice of the NORTH CAROLINIAN. As from the "fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh," he certainly feels better from having spoken out.

Australia is now setting up a claim and showing reasons why the independence of the six Australian colonies and their federation in a republic should come to pass. The spirit of Freedom is marching on.

Gen. Williams, who married Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas, has purchased a 1,100 acre farm in Culpepper county, Va.—*Exchange.*

It is hinted that he intends to cultivate a United States Senatorship instead of potatoes.

An ambitious Californian has sent the President a thousand gold-tipped cigars.—*Exchange.*

Of course it will all end in—*Smoke.*

## New Books, Periodicals, etc.

LIPPINCOTTS MAGAZINE—Devoted to Literature, Science and Education. J. B. Lippincott & Co. Philadelphia. Four dollars a year.

The Fourth Volume of this leading Magazine began with the July number. For high literary reputation this Magazine has already acquired a wide popularity. It is valuable, attractive and entertaining. A new story by Anthony Trollop, entitled "The Vicar of Bullhampton" is now running through its columns in addition to a splendid variety of matter which appears each month. There is also a full page illustration, engraved in the best style, inscribed in each number. Specimen numbers will be sent to any address by the publishers on the receipt of 35 cents.

EVENING HERALD:—This is the title of a new evening daily paper just started at Norfolk by S. D. POOL, Esq., lately of the Newbern *Journal of Commerce* and formerly of the *Old North state* at this place. The *Herald* makes a good appearance and evinces considerable enterprize.

Receipts of grain per river for the week 9,800 bushels of wheat, 5,160 bushels of corn, 2,869 bushels oats.—*Norfolk Journal.*

## Correspondence.

*An Address to the Citizens of Pasquotank County.*

BY FRANK VAUGHAN.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST NUMBER.]

When the executioner was fixing Sir Walter Raleigh's head on the block in the best position to be cut off, that great man, looking into his face, said: "It matters but little about the head, so the heart is right." So with education; not that it is a matter of little importance to acquire useful knowledge from books and from the experience of history, but that the acquiring of such knowledge should be made a secondary consideration, for however profound in such knowledge a man may become, he will never, by the possession of it alone, be permitted to enter the temple of true wisdom.

With what I have said, by way of preface, (in which I hope I have said something, though in an unstudied and unconnected manner, to cause my fellow men to reflect and remember that education is more than book learning,) I shall proceed to consider that other, and less important part of man's education, derived from the study of books &c.

What is it to be educated in this sense? It is to be acquainted with that wise old man of whom I have spoken—that man six thousand years old. It is to be intimate and familiar with him; to be in his friendship, and to hear him read and lecture upon the events of his long and eventful life. He will teach you to avoid the errors he has committed—errors that cost him pain and trouble and affliction. He will begin with the earliest dawn of his life, and tell you of the first thrilling and gushing of life into the soul. He will tell you how light burst upon his joyous, sinless being, more brilliant, more genial, more beautiful than morning sunlight upon the newly opened rose of the valley. He will tell you that sin came—that he fell; that he wandered an outcast in the gloom without Eden! He will wipe the tear from his face, and again smile, and tell you that the Father is merciful, and that he hopes to regain his lost estate—aye, infinitely more!

You can learn from him a thousand things that will strike you with wonder, and ten thousand things that will be useful and advantageous for you to know. Of floods, and famines, and wars, and revolutions; of the pride, and pomp, and avarice of men; of the birth, and growth, and glory of cities, nations and empires, and of their decay and fall, and of the last vestige that remained of them being utterly lost to view. He will tell you of the necessities of man as they increased upon the face of the earth, and of the inventions and discoveries that have been made to relieve those necessities, and he will interest you, by showing you what led to many of those discoveries. Knowing all these things yourself, being informed of the grief and calamities of the past, and of the causes that produced them, you may be able to avoid the same griefs and calamities to yourself. Knowing what were the fruits of honest labor, of patience, and of strivings for wisdom in the past, you may have hope and encouragement. Seeing the rewards of laudable ambition in the past, you may be led to toil and struggle up the steep, where you may be allowed to inscribe your name as a benefactor to your race.

Parents, is it your preference that your sons and daughters shall die in the darkness of ignorance? Do you consider that it is worth your effort—your earnest, continual effort to train them; to encourage them to use to advantage the inestimable gifts of God to man; to keep before them the example of great and good men? Or will you persuade yourselves to believe that your whole duty is performed toward those whom God has placed especially in your charge, when you provide for them those things only which are for the comfort and ease of the body, and leave utterly unprovided for, the mind, the understanding, and the immortal soul! You are living it is true by the sweat of [illegible] but what for. Is not the great part you have in view to feed, decorate, and make comfortable the body—that part of man that you know must decay so soon? It is a fatal delusion, you may be assured, that has taken possession of you, if you think that by the fact of your having accumulated for each of your sons and your daughters a hundred, or a million of dollars, or an acre, or ten thousand acres of land, you have performed your duty to them. If you will but endeavor to know yourselves, and profit by actual past experience, you will readily see the folly of such a course. Where are the glory and magnificence of Babylon and of Rome—where? Where are the riches of Cœsus, of Eastern Despots, and of those millions who have lived but to hoard and amass wealth—where are they? Where are those who possessed those riches? The voluntary gift of the poor widow's mite was accounted more than the glittering heaps placed in the treasury by the lordly Pharisee.

The temporal, bodily wants of the child must and ought to be provided for, but other wants should not be forgotten and neglected, and that servant cannot reasonably expect to be pronounced "faithful" who has been recreant to every important trust committed to him. But as I have said, he who sows good seeds, may hope to reap a rich harvest, while he who sows the wind can only reap the whirlwind.

To every and each citizen of this county I address myself, and say that there is important work that needs to be done, and that ought to be done by you, and that too whether you have children of your own or not. Are you not a guardian? Is there not some being over whom you can exert influence for good? Is there not some poor child that you might encourage and assist? Many a poor boy and many a poor girl is, suffered, uncared for, and unwarned, to stay into the paths of vice—into the depths of crime and ruin. Suffered, I say, to remain and grow, deeper and deeper blots upon society, and all for the want of a friend—even in this enlightened age, and in this christain country.

The boy who begun life gifted with talents, which might have made him a shining light had he been instructed how to use them, has been suffered unadvised, uncounselled, unreproved, to spurn those precious gifts from him, and to sink deeper, and ever deeper into ruin and infamy. The girl who was as fair and as beautiful as the rose bud of the valley, who was, perhaps, the pride and dearest treasure of her parents, is thrown upon the world an orphan, is a begger, is spurned from the doors of those who are themselves parents, as a nuisance, is suffered to fall—fall, like a meteor from the zenith of heaven, flashing, blazing downward—now growing dim; now expiring, leaving the line of its path to shine an instant after it has disappeared—then all is darkness—an angel has fallen!

Boys, there is a glorious work before you. That work is to improve your own condition and to benefit your race, struggle up the steeps of life with a will and with good heart. It matters not if the way is cold and toilsome, it matters not if the snows fall thick upon your head, and the icy tempest threaten in its mad fury to hurl you back over the precipice, struggle on until you have planted the banner on the summit. There will fall around you a calm; a light will shine upon you, bright and glorious, beneath you far away shall spread scenes of wondrous beauty, and you will be more than paid for your labors.

*Elizabeth City—Past and Present.*
*No. 4.*

Hatteras Inlet is about 80 miles from Elizabeth City. It is through this inlet that most of the vessels from the North Carolina Sounds pass to sea. Vessels drawing eight feet of water can easily clear the Hatteras *Swash* without lightening. From this place towards Elizabeth City, the channel through Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds is from 9 to 12 feet deep up to the Pasquotank Lighthouse, which is in the mouth of Pasquotank River; here the channel deepens, and, what is very remarkable, it becomes deeper the higher you ascend the river, until, at Elizabeth City, it averages from thirty to forty feet deep, and it continues full twice as deep as the Sounds for the distance of eighteen or twenty miles above the town.

Opposite to Elizabeth City, in Camden county, is an island containing probably one hundred acres, which causes the main river, at this place, to be narrower, and for this reason the town, as I said in a former article, was said to be at the "Narrows,"—"Reining at the Narrows" was its first name.

From the town whaves the river view is very beautiful. The bending of the river around the island seems almost as even and as regular as if it had been planned by art. At a short distance above and below the island the river widens out probably half a mile, and it can be seen from here for the distance of a mile up, and full fifteen miles down. In the downward view seven or eight windmills are plainly seen on the Camden shore, the most distant of which are ten or twelve miles away. From the East end of the island, Albemarle sound is in full view. The river increases gradually in width on its way down, until, at its mouth, it is full 9 miles wide. On both shores of the river, its whole length, are here a forest, and there a farm, here a broad, bright bay bending in from the main channel for the distance of a mile or more and there a little creek winding far amid the forest glades. Several fisheries are on the river, some of them quite extensive; at these fisheries are caught herrings, shad and other fish in great quantities.

The wharves at Elizabeth City are very nearly as extensive as of any town in North Carolina;—including the different railways and ship-yards there is a full half mile of them, and they are generally in good condition. The largest vessels that trade in these waters can load at any of the wharves, indeed during the late war steamers of nearly or quite one thousand tons burden, among which were the S. R. Spalding and the City of Richmond, laid at them, one of these having a regiment of soldiers on board.

I am informed that the oldest wharves of the town are those reaching from the mouth of Poindexter Creek to the foot of Main street, including that one now owned and occupied by Mr. S. Weisel. The first of these is the old Grice wharf and shipyard; then the wharves of Barney Tisdale, Mathew Cluff, C. M. Laverty, and the old Butler wharf, or that one now owned by Mr. Weisel. This wharf was, after Mr. Butler, owned successively by Mr. Jeremiah King, Mr. Felix Geoffroy and Mr. A. Anderson all of whom have passed from the stage of life. From Weisel's wharf to Grandy's Dock a space of nearly 200 feet has been filled in and built since 1840, principally by Mr. John Williams, now a merchant in Baltimore, and by J. and O. Fearing, who, for many years, carried on an extensive business in the place as merchants and shippers; both of whom are now dead. Next to Grandy's dock, Southward, comes the Messenger wharf, probably 50 or 60 years old; this is at the mouth of Tiber Creek, over which the Short Bridge now passes, forming a part of River street. There was formerly a bridge over Tiber Creek from the south end of Water street, continuing the same Southward, to a point on River street a little north of Lawrence. This bridge was built by Mr. [illegible] of the town at that [illegible] one of the largest and best houses of the place in the old days. The bridge has disappeared except its foundation, some parts of which are still to be seen. South of Tiber Creek, the first wharf is the Miles White wharf, now the property of Mr. William Steger. Upon this wharf is a large steam saw and grist mill, at present operated by Mr. W. W. Griffin. Between this mill and the Long Bridge is a small wharf built about 15 years ago by Mr. John Heath. The Long Bridge is about one hundred and fifty yards long, and crosses Charle's Creek to Dry Point, where is Hunter's shipyard and several very good wharves. It was upon this Point that the first steam mill was built in this place, by Mr. H. N. Widham.

Besides the above, there are several good wharves and shipyards north of Poindexter's Creek, as I have said in another article.

Much the best built portion of Elizabeth City at the present time is upon Water street. Nearly all the houses there are comparatively new, and the most of them brick, two and three stories high. A fire occured in that street in 1857 which destroyed nearly all the houses upon it, and the new buildings I have spoken of were erected upon the sites of the old. This portion of the town suffered less during the late war than any other, most of the buildings are at present occupied principally as stores and warehouses. Upon Water street are the Market-house, two hotels, and the large agricultural implement warehouse of W. H. Clark Esq., and the extensive store of the Land & Lumber Company.

PETREL.

*From Northampton County.*

RICH SQUARE, August 23, 1869.

*To the Editor of the North Carolinian:*

The prevalence of measles here, have caused the school taught by J. T. Reynolds, to close without giving the Pic Nic in anticipation. The school numbered about seventy pupils—the most of whom were making rapid progress; but the epidemic made its appearance on the 13th inst., and in less than three days, twenty or thirty scholars were victims to its ravages.

It is much abated now; but is followed by Agues and Fevers as usual. Though we have reason to hope the health in the neighbourhood will soon be good, and that Mr. Reynolds will open his school about October 1st. Several very heavy rains have of late fallen here; all of which were much needed.

Yours respectfully, T.

*From Martin County.*

JAMESVILLE N. C., 8th Mo. 23, 1869.

*To the Editor of the North Carolinian:*

I have received several numbers of the NORTH CAROLINIAN and enclose $2. for one years subscription. The paper contains a judicious selection of good and instructive reading and I trust is doing a good work where it finds readers. Some of the late Rebels, when they can find any encouragement by publishing their vile trash are doing their utmost to keep alive the animosities that so lately deluged the country in blood. Having nothing good to occupy their minds with, the Devil finds the mischief for them to handle. Let this paper do what it can to bring such papers as encourage these malcontents into disrepute, and in a few more years the tide of immigration will set into the "Old North State" and occupy its neglected fields, clean out the rubbish of old hedgerows, reclaim the waste places and fill swamps and make them the abodes of life and activity, of thrifty and improving farmers.

The fields that now grow great crops of dog-fennel and other noxious weeds, will blossom with red clover and timothy and the cattle that now browse among the wild bushes and briars will fatten on the succulent and tender grasses, so that the cattle upon a thousand meads will gladden the heart that now grieves over their lank and stunted growth. Improved kinds of stock will be introduced—the new labor saving implements will facilitate and cheapen the farm products. The school house and meeting house will be reared at every cross-road and the people will see the Hand of God in sweeping from the face of the Earth, the scourge that lately blighted every thing with its fœted breath.

To this end I, in my small way shall devote what influence and energy I may possess.

There is no finer soil on the top of the ground than in Eastern North Carolina, and the climate take it altogether cannot well be surpassed. The winters are so mild that the farmer can then be preparing his soil for early planting and thus seed full twice as many acres as he can in the Northern States. The lands are much cheaper than in the West with the like Rail Road and navigation facilities and when the crop is grown it is at the market also. The people in this section of the State, to a man are anxious to welcome the industrious farmer to their midst and would "as leave" see the "yankee" as any other person if he comes to work.

Very Respectfully

F. LIGHTFOOT.

## From Washington.

A Postal Convention has been concluded with Great Britain for the conveyance of mails between the United States and British Honduras. The rates of postage are twelve cents per each letter weighing half an ounce, and two cents for each newspaper. The mails are to be transported between New Orleans and Belize by British steamers.

It is said that several diplomats in Washington who lived high last winter have disappeared recently, leaving heavy bills unpaid. One representative had his bills paid afterwards by his Government, which would not allow itself to be compromised by his antics.

A Postal Convention has been arranged with Switzerland by which money can be transmitted between the United States and that country by means of postal money system now in use here.

Commissioner Delano declines any arrangemint whereby cigar makers may take leaf tobacco home and make cigars. All must be made at the factory.

Supervisor Barbour has been assigned to the southern Ohio district, Conklin to the Michigan and Wisconsin districts, and Young to the Arkansas district.

The assessors throughout the country are instructed to survey distilleries preparatory to the enforcement of some new regulations which are about to be promulgated.

Commissioner Delano telegraphs to Supervisor Percy, at Raleigh, N. C., that every box of tobacco should have all the marks and brands required by law in the precise manner prescribed. Delano does not regard slight irregularities as a ground for seizures, but advises detention for explanations.

The proposition to modify the income tax law is being put into shape by influential Republican members of Congress now in Washington. It is shown that all the necessary expense of the Government, with the exception of interest on the public debt, can be raised by the taxes on whiskey, tobacco, licenses and a greatly modified income tax.

It is estimated that the reduction of Government expenses occasioned by the dismissal of employees from the Treasury Department, Navy Department, Pension Bureau, already reaches $50,000 per month with assurances of at least half as much in addition in the course of a few months.

It is reported that Commissioner Delano opposes the repeal of the income tax, preferring rather to relieve manufactures.

The Interior Department disburses one million dollars on the pension account, due September 1st.

There is no present prospect of relief from the fractional and small note currency famine.

The Assistant Treasurer at New York has been directed to purchase bonds and sell gold during September to the same extent and in the same manner as in August.

## Foreign News.

A Berlin inventor recently patented a burglar's machine for opening safes, and was imprisoned as a reward for his pains.

Baron Houssman is publishing a history of Paris, covering ten centuries, and giving a complete view of its antiquities, manners, traditions, administrations, institutions, topography, monument, religion and politics.

A sheriff's officer in executing a writ against the goods of an absconding debtor in Ambyville, Canada, seized the artificial teeth of the debtors wife while they were temporarily removed from her mouth.

English journals are bothering themselves about the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. The London *Star* says that American rule in Cuba would bring about that prosperity of the island which is so essential to commerce.

The Spanish Government is the [illegible] with dissensions among its members on account of the different ideas among them in regard to the policy to be pursued towards the Bishops who have been arrested for complicity in the Carlist movement. Admiral Topete threatens to resign if the severity towards them is persisted in.

The complete reconciliation of Ismail Pacha and the Sublime Porte is an accomplished fact and the Egyptian question is over.

The London press are discussing the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. The *Star* says there is no reason for Great Britain to grudge the possession of Cuba by the United States.

The exiles from France on political accounts have taken the opportunity of the Emperor's recent amnesty proclamation to return in large numbers.

The Morning Telegraph, discussing the cession of Cuba to the United States, says: "England would feel no jealousy at this aggrandizement which would complete the abolition of slavery as an institution. The loss of Cuba to Spain would be an unquestionable gain to the mother country and colony and the cause of mankind."

## Summary of News.

A man in Michigan shot a ramrod into a flock of blackbirds, a few days since, and impaled three of the birds.

Seven sisters work their father's farm in Wright county, Minn. They raised and sold 1,600 bushels of grain last year.

A bee-tree was found the other day at Narrowsburg, N. Y., which contained two hundred and forty pounds of honey.

The *Observer* says a man in Charlotte put his pants with a large sum of money under his pillow and in the morning had forgtton it and mourned the money as lost. The pants were found after the police had made an arrest.

The Japanese colonists in California have purchased another tract of land in Placer county for a tea and mulberry plantation.

In Rome, N. Y., an old man has just been awarded the sum of $2,000, and his step-son has to pay that sum for striking him.

In order to draw a large crowd to the Chicago Lyceum, a debate is announced on the subject of divorce. "All ladies and gentlemen interested in such exercises are invited to attend." A lively time is anticipated.

There are now nearly three hundred blossoms on the century plant at Rochester, New York. The plant is now discharging a honey-like fluid called "Mescall" which the Mexicans use in manufacturing an intoxicating drink.

The Boston *Traveller* says that the bankers of Boston highly commend Secretary Boutwell's policy, and expect that if gold and bonds are kept so near par as at present, specie payments will be resumed by July, 1870.

There is a mulatress living on Mattamuskeet Lake, Hyde county, who is 120 years old. This old lady is still hale and active, and has full command of her faculties. She is probably the oldest person in the country.—*Newbern Journal of Commerce.*

The Protestant Episcopal parsonage at Carleston, West Virginia, was destroyed by fire early on Friday morning of last week, after having been robbed by the incendiaries of its most valuable contents. Rev. Mr. Meade and his family were absent at the time.

Montreal has a free bath, which a local paper calls a "wretched, suicidal-looking place, so rickety [illegible] miracle that any of the bathers come out of the place without at least a dislocated ancle, while "as for diving; ten chances to one but you crack your skull."

Mr. J. M. Walker, the brother of the Governor elect of Virginia, and well known as a man of wealth and enterprize in California, has purchased the beautiful country-seat of Senator James W. Nye, of Nevada, known as Longwood, Westmoreland county, Virginia.

Some time since a citizen of Portland had his pocket picked of $500. Shortly after he received a letter from the thief, stating that he had started in business with his stolen capital, and that he should pay interest on it until he was able to return the principal. Two payments have already been made.

By a private letter we learn a most destructive hailstorm passed over a portion of Randolph county, on Thursday evening last, between Franklinsville and Lincberry's Store. It was the most terrific storm ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitants, unroofing houses, uprooting trees and greatly damaging the crops in the section over which it passed.—*Democrat.*

The Greensboro *Register* says Judge Tourgee charged the Grand Jury of Guilford county, that all Lottery concerns in this State are unlawful, and that all who buy or sell tickets should be indicted.

Says the *Standard*—A gentleman who returned a few days ago from a trip from Raleigh around by Gold-boro and Weldon, informs us that on most of the route the corn crops are injured past help. Between Raleigh and Goldsboro, and along the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, as far up as Enfield, and almost the entire line of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, the corn crop is a dead failure, while the cotton bolls are falling off to such an extent that the crop will be much shorter than anticipated a month ago.

EXTENSIVE ART-GALLERY.—Next to the Bible, no book is more useful than Webster's Dictionary. The Unabridged is *an extensive art-gallery*, containing over three thousand engravings, representing almost every animal, insect, reptile, implement, plants, etc., which we know anything about. It indeed has been well remarked that it is the most remarkable *compendium of human knowledge* in our language.—*Household Advocate.*

*A Terrible Calamity.*

A terrible calamity occured in the town of Caldwell, New Jersey, on Sunday evening. A young man named Stephen Pierce was walking home from the Methodist Episcopal Church, in company with a young lady, when they were overtaken by a violent storm, which was preceded and accompanied by thunder and lightning. The entire village was suddenly illuminated with an intense light, and Pierce and his companion fell to the ground. The lady was stunned, but she soon recovered, and screamed for help. When help arrived, nothing was found of the young man who had accompanied her but mangled remains. His boots were stripped from his feet; his limbs were severed and lacerated, and the features were not recognizable by those who had known him in life. The unfortunate young man is said to be the third one of his family who has lost his life by the same cause. He was about eighteen years of age, and was respected in the neighborhood where he resided.

*The Cost of Removing the Capitol—What the Washington Public Buildings are Worth.*

Mr. L. T. Reavis, of St. Louis, communicates to the *Democrat* of that city the following information touching this subject. He says:

Last fall, when I began to collect material for my pamphlet in favor of the removal of the Capital, I addressed a letter to Secretary McCulloch, asking him for the amount of expenditures made by the General Government in the District of Columbia. I received the following answer:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 28, 1868.

*L. T. Reavis, Esq., St. Louis, Missouri:*

*Sir*—In answer to your inquiries, I have to say that the total amount expended in the District of Columbia, from the time the seat of Government was located there to June 30, 1868, for public works of every discription, including buildings and works of art, is $37,390,853,08.

The real estate, exclusive of buildings, was assessed at $13,412 293,26 in 1858. Since that time there has been no assessment of which the Department is advised. Very respectfully,

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Thus it will be seen that the entire expense of the Government for public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia since 1790 has been but a trifle for this great nation. Besides the expense, I recieved a letter from Secretary Browning, stating that the Government owned in the District of Columbia, including grounds, parks, gardens, navy yards, &c., 578 acres.

In reference to the grounds owned by the General Government in the District of Columbia, the Hon. Henry T. Blow has put upon record a standing offer of 500 acres of land to the Government, whereon to erect public buildings, and, in addition, offers to put up a sufficient number of buildings, suitable for offices for clerks, &c., and rent them at as cheap rates as the same kind of buildings are rented at Washington city. But there are men who claim to be intelligent, and many of them in our city, who say it is a "serious question" with them whether the Capital would not kill St. Louis if it were to come.


New Advertisements

LIVERY STABLE
AT ELIZABETH CITY

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand, prepared to keep horses, buggies, &c., for hire. Persons in a hurry can be accommodated at all reasonable terms. Remember the place, Main Street near the canal bridge.
10-1y C. B. [illegible]

SCHOOL FOR
ELIZABETH CITY
REV. JOSEPH B. [illegible]
Next quarter, October 1869.
Terms $10, $7.50, $5. according to grade and advancement in studies. Incidental expenses, 50 cents.
Bills will be made out only at the close of each quarter. Scholars, therefore, should be present punctually and keep out regularly.

CLOSING OUT AT
PRICES
We would inform our friends and customers that we are now closing out our stock of groceries, boots and shoes, at greatly reduced prices—having determined to make room for our [illegible] stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
which one of our firm will visit the Northern cities to purchase. Those in want of any article in our line are invited to call. We promise to please all suited in every way.
GREEN & [illegible]
Cor. Shipbuilding & Main sts.
Elizabeth City, Sept. 2, 1869.

WANTED—AGENTS TO
a new Book of great value to Mechanics, and Workingmen of every occupation. Publication now ready.
Edited by Chas. H. Haswell, C. E.
"Elements of Agriculture, for Profit and for Health," formerly Agricultural Editor Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y.
Central Park, New York.
500 Octavo Pages and over 100 Illustrations.
The New Orleans Times says of this book, which should be in the hands of every Mechanic and Farmer:
"The New Orleans Times says of this book, which should be in the hands of every Mechanic and Farmer:
"Active men and women can make money and give better satisfaction in selling this than any work in the field.
Send for illustrated circular, terms, &c.
E. B. TREAT & Co., Publishers,
No. 654 Broadway, N. Y.
September 2, 1869.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS
I would inform the public that I have a full stock of drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, and every article found in a well regulated DRUG STORE, which I am exhibiting in my new store. The old stand will be occupied by my partner, Dr. [illegible] as usual, where he will be found ready at all hours to wait upon customers, personally or professionally. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at any hour.
Thankful for past favors, I solicit a continuance of the same.
Respectfully,
JAMES [illegible]
N. B. C. [illegible] Agent.
Elizabeth City, Sept. 2, 1869.

EDUCATION
ACADEMY AND
FOR
ELIZABETH CITY,
Prof. W. H. [illegible] A. M., Principal,
of Graham College, N. C., and [illegible] of New Berne Academy, assisted by [illegible] who are educated and experienced, will open an Academy for young Gentlemen, in the building of Mr. [illegible] Elizabeth City, N. C.
This school will be conducted on the most approved plan, now adopted and adopted in the Northern Institutions of learning, so that it is confidently expected that in the thorough and [illegible] the modern improvement and the [illegible] education, Letter-Writing, Composition, Declamation, Reading, Spelling, Writing on Slates, and Practical Knowledge of Business, the Teacher's pupils will be found equal, if not superior, to those of any school in the State.
Pupils received at any time during the session, and charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session, or for a shorter time at the same rate, if a whole year is not desired.
TERMS:
Per Session of Five Months.
1. Primary Department, including Reading, Spelling, Writing on Slates, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, etc., $10 00
2. Intermediate Department, including Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, etc., 15 00
3. Primary Department, including Reading,

# NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1869.


THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

In addition to the following new advertisements

[illegible] Supply [illegible] School for Boys.

[illegible] Change in this issue by Stahl.

[illegible] closing of this place insert their advertise-

[illegible] Agents, New York, want Agents.

[illegible] advertisement in this issue.

## Local and Personal.

[illegible] still a dearth of local news.

[illegible] Hon. Geo. W. Brooks has returned

[illegible] That "Canada Thistle" has been [illegible]! Nothing like agitation.

[illegible] The ground for the Steam Saw [illegible] of the Land and Lumber Company [illegible] cleared.

[illegible] The health of Elizabeth City nev- [illegible] better than [illegible] town or county.

[illegible] The interesting articles on "Eliza- [illegible] City—Past and Present" are resum- [illegible] every body reads them.

[illegible] Those of our subscribers in town [illegible] to receive their papers regular- [illegible] a report to us.

[illegible] Speculation of building a new [illegible] over Pasquotank creek is being agi- [illegible] It is above in the right direc- [illegible]

[illegible] Farmers pay attention to your [illegible] of potatoes, should be fre- [illegible] procured from a distance. It is [illegible] to work year after year on a decay- [illegible]

[illegible] By announcement in our adver- [illegible] columns it will be seen that the School of Rev. Mr. Mummy will reopen October 4th. He has the reputation of be- [illegible] a good teacher.

[illegible] We again call attention to the [illegible] that machines is there a better open- [illegible] for an enterprising man with suffi- [illegible] capital, to put up a first class hotel [illegible] right here at Elizabeth City. Come [illegible] see for yourselves.

[illegible] The fact that Capt. Decker, of Keyport, New Jersey, is having his vessel thoroughly overhauled at one of the yards here, speaks well for our shipbuilders. Capt. D. we learn, is a member of one of the largest oyster planting firms in the United States.

[illegible] We take pleasure in calling atten- [illegible] to the advertisement of Green & Evans in this issue of the North Caro- [illegible]. They are live men and are worthy of patronage. They are closing [illegible] stock at reduced prices to make room for a new supply.

On Monday evening about 8 o'clock, while Mr. I. A. Cohn, of this place, was sitting at his counter writing, a thief en- [illegible] the front door, gobbled up clothing [illegible] to the amount of $70, and disappeared [illegible] he could be identified or cap- [illegible]. A bold operation.

[illegible] The chairman of the School Com- [illegible] informs us that he has just com- [illegible] a list of the children of this city [illegible] the proper age to go to school, and [illegible] they number 508. There are of [illegible]—boys 149, girls 138; total 297. [illegible]—boys 123, girls 138; total 261.

[illegible] There are some people always wait- [illegible] for something to turn up. They [illegible] the example of Micawber. Non- [illegible]. Don't wait any longer. Go and [illegible] it up yourself. You are losing val- [illegible], time by waiting. And in nine [illegible] out of ten it is never done.

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[illegible] We see it reported that Camphor is a most powerful agent in driving away musquitoes. A camphor bag hung up in an open casement will prove a barrier to their entrance. Camphorated spirits applied as a perfume to the face and hands will act as an effectual preventive; but when bitten by them aromatic vinegar is the best antidote. Fortunately we are not annoyed with the little "pests" here.

[illegible] The steamer "Isadore," Capt. Jester, will make an excursion, leaving this place on Saturday morning of this week at 6 o'clock, for Nag's Head. Returning will leave Nag's Head on Monday morning next at 8 o'clock. The fare for the round trip will be $3. Each gentleman has the privilege of passing one lady free of charge. We understand that the Elizabeth City Brass Band will accompany the excursionists. Let all who can, embrace this opportunity.

[illegible] Nature, as Linnaeus has expressed it, makes no great leaps. She does not deal in sudden transformations. The seed, the plant the blossom, the fruit—these are the types of her gradual workings. So with towns and cities. They are not the work or growth of a day. Let this discourage no one. Gradually but surely from the ashes of the old town a new city, Phœnix like, will appear. The Elizabeth City of the future must far outstrip the old town of the present and the past.

[illegible] We are glad to see that in response to the suggestions we have made in regard to the opening of Tiber creek, *work has commenced*. Mr. C. B. Brothers has a force of hands engaged clearing out that portion extending along his lot. Let others go to work at once. Let our citizens aid, either in contributions or by employing men to work. Now is a splendid time. The weather is dry and the tide is low.

[illegible] The annual meeting of the Board of Commissioners of this County takes place at their office on Monday next.

[illegible] The "watermelon season" continues. Occasionally one finds its way into the Editor's sanctum.- Sent, of course, by appreciative friends.

[illegible] J. Q. Etheridge advertises stock of drugs in this week's paper. It will be seen that he purposes extending his business. Our unassuming and genial friend merits patronage; let him have it.

[illegible] We understand that the law requires all unregistered deeds, conveyances, &c., to be registered by the 1st of October, or they lose their legal force. We therefore advise all persons having such legal documents to have them registered at once, as they will be in danger of losing the title to the property they cover.

[illegible] We learn that the cargo of the steamer *San Jacinto*, recently wrecked on Body's Island, has been saved, most of it in good condition. The Norfolk *Evening Herald* thus speaks of the aid rendered by the inhabitants of Roanoke Island. The allusion to Capt. Mott is justly deserved.

We learn from a very reliable authority that the inhabitants of Roanoke Island rendered valuable assistance to the wreckers and the agent of the Board of Underwriters, in removing the goods from the steamer San Jacinto, lately ashore on Body's Island. The goods were handled carefully and but little breakage occurred. It is gratifying to us to learn this fact, for it refutes the slander heretofore cast upon these people. Since the agent, Capt. Mott, has resided on Roanoke Island, they have shown a disposition to give him all the assistance he requires, besides keeping a good watch for him.

[illegible] With the religious sentiments or creeds of the good people of this city and county the North Carolinian can have no controversy. Claiming for itself as did the good and noble Roger Williams of yore, that right of private judgment which is our country's proudest boast, it profoundly respects and will defend it for all others; nor will it have any personal quarrel with any one because they differ with it politically. It has its earnest and decided convictions and does not hesitate to express them. But with the spirit of Old Fogyism *it will have* a contest. The friend and advocate of Progress and Improvement—the ally and encourager of all that tends to develope and *build up*, it will strike, right and left, against the stand-still, hold-back, *do-nothing* spirit quite too prevalent all around us and which has been hanging like a black cloud all over this beautiful country. The old must give place to the new, the dead must make room for the living. The insignias of failure—"*I can't*" and "*I won't*"—must be erased from the banner and in their stead, in living letters, must be inscribed the talismanic symbols of success—"I CAN" and "I WILL."

## ITEMS.

A pleasant jest in time of misfortune is courage to the heart, strength to the arm, and digestion to the stomach.

There are a great many subjects to be wise or witty upon, and just as many to be ignorant or foolish about.

A lady in Jonestown rests her head on a grammar while sleeping, in order that she may dream correctly.

Garret Davis is engaged on the territorial suit between Kentucky and Missouri. The case will never be decided if Davis gets a chance to speak.

"John! John!" shouted an old gentleman to his son, "get up; the sun is up before you." "Very well," said John; "he has further to go than we have."

Mr. Green of Indianapolis, last week, upon opening his new grocery, held a prayer meeting, thus combining business and religion—a novel advertisement, indeed.

A lady having discharged her cook, said, "Thank heaven, there are no cooks in the other world." Her little girl said: "Well, mamma, who cooks wash day? for you know they must have a big wash, as their garments are always white.'"

It seems quite probable that if the agitation of the removal of the National Capitol has no other effect, it will restrict if it does not altogether stop appropriations for government buildings in Washington. This is the light in which the subject appears to be regarded.

Anna and Julia Cleary who have set type for the Troy *Times* for the past fifteen years, receiving the same pay as male compositors, have laid down the "stick" and gone into private life with a snug little sum laid up from their earnings.

A man recently breakfasted at the Phœnix Hotel in Concord. A dish of beefsteak and a plate of fish balls were set before him, and he immediately took one of the nicely browned fish balls on his fork and undertook to peel it. Two or three—of course unsuccessful—attempts in this direction were made, and finally the fish ball broke into fragments and fell around his plate. In perfect disgust with the unmanageble article, our countryman threw down knife and forx exclaiming' "Blame these Concord potatoes."

*One Car From Sea to Sea.*

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company start two trains a day from New York, the one via. the New Jersey Central to Harrisburg, and the other via. the Camden and Amboy to Philadelphia, which carry passengers, without change of cars, to Omaha, Nebraska, a distance of about sixteen hundred miles. This stupendous enterprise is to be followed shortly by improved family cars, equipped with beds, furniture, kitchens, &c., for the accomodation of passengers, and will start at Philadelphia and New York direct for Sacramento, without change, a distance of thirty-three hundred miles. The projector of these moving houses is devoting all his efforts to render them safe and commodious. They will be built of various sizes and capacities. A party or family of fifteen can hire one for the round trip and can control it as completely during the time they use it as they would a rented tenement.

For several days past the Dismal Swamp has been on fire, burning much valuable timber and creating considerable devastation. The fire along the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad is threatening, to such an extent that workmen are out, using dirt to keep the fire from reaching the line of the road. The fire along the line of the road on Saturday extended from the sixteen mile post to the red-house. —*Norfolk Journal.*

*Northeastern Carolina.*

Since the close of the war all that fertile section lying east of the Chowan river, comprising the counties of Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck, has been afflicted with short crops, depressed trade, and a general stagnation of business. All the crops seemed to fail, and the face of Providence looked frowning. This year, however, a much better prospect is seen. Though drought in some portions of Gates Chowan and Perquimans has shortened the crop of corn, and the root crop generally, still the yield will be large, and the farmers everywhere are wearing more smiling faces than they have done for years. This is truly gratifying, and it is with unfeigned pleasure that we chronicle the fact.

We presume the same general causes that have operated to make good crops in the counties named, have extended along the tier of counties bordering on the lower Roanoke and Tar rivers, and Albemarle and Pamlico sounds. In this area we include the lower portion of Halifax, Hertford, Bertie, Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Beaufort, Hyde, the Bay river section of Craven, Pitt, and lower Edgecombe. This entire area is a great grain growing region, and with the counties east of the Chowan may be very appropriately styled the granary of North Carolina, and other sections of the South.

Consider the immense benefits to be derived from a concentration of the trade of this most productive country at any one point, and then fold your arms across your breasts and wait for it to come to your doors, if you deem such a course at all consistent with your best interests, business men of Norfolk. You can secure this trade if you will, but it requires active energy and an outlay of money. Steamers must ply between your wharves and theirs, their trips must be regular, their capacity and draft of water must be suitable, and their charges comparatively light. Now is the time for action. The farmers are beginning to look forward to the hour of shipment, and you and whatever measures you may inaugurate for the rapidly advancing season must be adopted and pushed forward.

Other sections and other cities see the value of, and have their attention directed to, securing this important section as tributary to their growth. If you remain idle, they will not; but pushing forward, they will snatch this prize from your very grasp.—*Norfolk Herald.*

A recent visit to Granville disclosed a most distressing state of affairs among the farming interests of that County.

For nearly three months scarcely a drop of rain has fallen and as a consequence it is expected that the Corn Crop will prove an entire failure. Wholefields have withered and burnt up and it looks as if a spark of fire would set the yellow dried stalks in a perfect blaze. The Tobacco Crops are also suffering very much, though not to the same extent as the Corn.

### Temperature at Elizabeth City.

*For the week ending Aug. 28.*

REPORTED BY J. G. RUSSELL.

Thermometer on the 22nd, 90° in shade.
" " 28th, 70°
Average of the week taken three times a day—at 6 A. M. and 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.—80 1-3°.
No rain.

## MARRIAGES.

In Newland Township, by Caleb Griffin, Esq.: July 19th, Henry Stokely to Caroline Temple; August 8th, George Griffin to Margaret Ann Harvey. By Rev. J. D. Stokely: July 31st, Isaac Blount to Harriet Weeks.

In Elizabeth City Township, by Rev. Andrew Cartwright: Aug. 6th, Elijah Edge to Sophia Cook.

In Nixonton Township, by S. J. Halstead, Esq.: July 29th, John Brown to Mariah Shaw.

In Providence Township, by Rev. Seth Morgan: July 29th, George A. Jennings to Kesiah Sawyer.

In Salem Township, by Rev. Stanton Meads: Aug. 5th, Jerry Lamb to Penelope Banks.

LICENSES ISSUED.—Jedediah Copeland and Martha Smith; Squire Williams and Clarissy Etheridge; George White and Mary Barnett.

[The Register of Deeds would respectfully ask Ministers and Justices to return to him licenses which have been in their possession for several months; and the return, soon after solemnization, of licenses issued since August 31st.]

## DEATHS.

WOOD.—Died, in Mt. Hermon twp., Pasquotank county, on the 21st ult, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of John T. and Casan Wood; aged 10 months.

GARDNER.—Near this place on the 30th ult., Mrs. Caroline Gardner, aged 45 years.

## THE MARKETS.

### Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples—New Green pr. bu. | 25 @ 50 |
| " Dried ℔ lb. | 8 @ 10 |
| Beef Hams—Dried, ℔ lb. | 30 |
| " Fresh " | 10 @ 15 |
| Bacon—Clear side, ℔ lb | 24 |
| " Rib side | 22 |
| " Shoulder | 20 |
| " Hams, country | 18 @ 20 |
| " " sugar cured | 23 @ 25 |
| Butter—Country | 25 @ 30 |
| " N.Y. State | 50 @ 55 |
| Beeswax—℔ lb | 30 @ 35 |
| Corn—℔ bu. | 90 @ 1,00 |
| Cheese—℔ lb | 28 |
| Chickens—Spring ℔ pair | 25 @ 40 |
| Cotton yarn—℔ block | 2,25 |
| Peaches—Dried, ℔ lb | 20 |
| Eggs—℔ doz. | 12½ |
| Flour—Super. ℔ bbl. | 6,00 @ 7,00 |
| " Extra | 7,50 @ 8,50 |
| " Family | 10,00 @ 12,00 |
| Fish—Dom pickled ℔ 100 lbs | 2,50 @ 3,00 |
| " " dried " | 3,00 @ 4,00 |
| " Herring ℔ bbl | 8,00 |
| " " gross ℔ 1000 | 8,00 @ 12,00 |
| " " dried " | 12,00 @ 15,00 |
| Feathers—℔ lb | 25 @ 60 |
| Flaxseed—℔ bu | 2,00@2,20 |
| Hides—Dry ℔ lb | 17 @ 18 |
| " Green | 8 @ 9 |
| Iron—Old cast ℔ cwt. | 50 @ 60 |
| " Wrought " | 1,00 @ 1,10 |
| Lard—℔ lb | 20 @ 25 |
| Lumber—Heart pine ℔ 1000ft | 18,00 @ 22,00 |
| " Cypress " | 18,00 @ 20,00 |
| " Sap " | 12,00 @ 16,00 |
| " Lath " | 3,00 |
| Meal—℔ bu., 50 lbs | 1,10 @ 1,20 |
| Oats, new—℔ bu. | 50 |
| Peas—Black ℔ bu | 1,00 |
| Pork—Mess | 37,50 |
| Potatoes—New ℔ bbl. | 1,00 @ 1,25 |
| " Sweet ℔ bu. | 100 |
| Rags—℔ lb. | 3 to 3½ |
| Rails—Juniper ℔ 1000 | 50,00 to 60,00 |
| Shingles—10 inch, bunch, W. I. ℔ 1000 | 2,25 to 2,50 |
| " 12 " " " | 3,25 to 4,50 |
| Salt—℔ sack, 3 bu. | 2,25 to 0,00 |
| Wheat—new, white, | 1,25@1,50 |
| " red, | 1,00@1,25 |
| Wood—℔ cord | 2,00 to 3,00 |
| Wine—Scuppernong ℔ gal. | 2,00 to 3,00 |
| Whiskey—℔ gal. | 1,75 to 2,50 |
| Yoepon—℔ bu. | 25 to 40 |

### New York Market.

Money weak at 6@7 per cent. Sterling 109¼. Gold 134. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 125. U. S. 10-40s 117. North Carolina 6s 55¾; new 49 asked. Cotton dull; sales 1900 bales at 35c. Flour declining. Turpentine 41½ to 42. Wheat heavy at $1,55. Corn scarce at $1,16 to 1,18. Pork dull at $32. Lard easier at 19¾. Whisky 1,15.

### Baltimore Market.

Cotton nominal at 34½c. Flour dull and declined 5c. Howard street superfine $6@6,25. Wheat irregular; prime to choice $1,40@1,50; fair to good $1,25@1,35. Oats dull at 75@80c. Pork $34,50. Bacon more active. Lard quiet. Whisky dull at $1,22.

## MARINE REPORT.

*For the week ending yesterday.*

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, Norfolk, freight and passengers (Thursday, Saturday, and Tuesday) to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.

Stmr Isadore, Jester, Edenton and Nag's Head, freight and passengers.

Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, Nag's Head, freight and passengers, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Schr Allie Dudley, Dudley, Portsmouth, N. C.

Schr Sydney, Beals, Tyrell, shingles to master.

Schr Little Charlie, Charlotte, Newbern, light for repairs.

Schr Union, Roughton, Tyrell, shingles to C. L. Cobb.

Schr B. J. Christian, Barnes, Washington, sundries for Master.

Schr Wave, Brown, Norfolk, Merchandise to Roanoke Island.

Sloop H. S. Osborn, Etheridge, light, Roanoke Island.


## CASH FOR PRODUCE.

The Land and Lumber Company at the Yankee Store, will pay cash for all produce, such as corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts and cotton that will bear shipping North. 9—4t

## JOB PRINTING

NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Newspaper Advertising and General Collection Agency for North Carolina.

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Publishers and Special Agents for the North Carolina Press, and General Agents for the Collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office, Granger's Hotel, Goldsboro', N. C.

Are authorized Agents for the North Carolinian.

## THE NORFOLK CANNING COMPANY.

Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company are now open at the office of the President, under the Atlantic Hotel, Main street.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer. R. McCURDY, President.

JOHN A. LAUBACH, General Superintendent.

DIRECTORS:—R. McCurdy, E. J. Bennett, Wm. H. Armstrong, Lukens Pierce, John A. Laubach, James P. Johnson, John J. Pearce, Gilbert Elliott.

THE NORFOLK CANNING CO.

Written Proposals from the Stockholders of the Company will be received until November 1st, for supplying the Company in 1870 with the following:

1,000,000 QUARTS STRAWBERRIES,
100,000 BUSHELS TOMATOES,

And all other Fruits and Vegetables.

Proposers will be required to state the quantity of each article they will supply, and the best quality only will be bought by the Company. They will be required to deliver within a stated time the articles they propose to supply.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 5, 1869–3m.

## N. C. MAP AND GAZATEER.

The subscriber having purchased the entire Copy Right, Plates, &c., of the above works, and desirous to expedite their sale through the entire State at an early day.

Offers to give active business young men a good chance to make money.

I offer three-fourth of the Map for sale, in shares of five or ten counties each.

This new Map will be about five feet by four,

ILLUSTRATED BORDER,

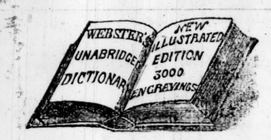
Handsomely Engraved Counties, R. Roads, Post Offices, Mines, Mountains, Rivers, &c., &c.

A Map worthy to be hung up in every house, Office and School in the State.

Specimen copies ready about the 1st of September, 1869.

Terms accommodating. Address with two stamps.

REV. SAMUEL PEARCE,
8—3m Wilmington, N. C.

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8—4t G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

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The University Lectures will be as follows.—I. Ordinary lectures in the class room.

II. In addition to the regular course of studies in the Normal Department, which has been adapted to the wants of teachers for the State Public Schools, special daily lectures will be delivered during the month of September, by the President and Professors, upon the following subjects: Theory and Practice of Teaching, Ethics, Physiology, Philology, Natural History, Astronomy, Constitution of the State and of the United States.

These lectures will be open to the Trustees and Alumni, and to the students in the Institution.

III. Later in the season free lectures will delivered in the halls of the College by gentlemen of distinction and ability.

S. POOL, President.
August 7, 1869.—3t.

## THE AMERICAN NATURALIST.

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RUFUS K. SPEED,
General Agent,
July 22, 1869. Eliz. City, N.C.

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WILLIAM T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
HENRY BELDEN, Secretary.
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Elizabeth City, Aug. 12, 1869–3m.

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Has now been in operation five months, and the liberal patronage it has received insures it to be a success.

AMOUNT LIABLE FOR LOSSES, $184,000
$20,000 deposited with the Public Treasurer as security to Policy Holders!
Rates moderate and all losses promptly adjusted and paid!

This Company, organized upon the most liberal principles, appeals to the people of North Carolina for support,—guaranteeing, in return, protection against loss or damage by fire, and circulating its receipts AT HOME!

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8—1y Elizabeth City, N. C.

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ESTABLISHED JULY 1, 1869.

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ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

The North Carolinian is published every Thursday morning, at Elizabeth City, N. C. It will be devoted to the development of the material and industrial resources and the building up of the interests of the "Old North State," and especially of the First Congressional District.

Believing that all wealth is the product of labor and that without industry no riches can be created, the North Carolinian will insist upon the elevation of Labor—the advancement of that Productive Industry which is the very life of civilized nations, and hence will devote especial attention to developing the productions of the Farm, the Fisheries, the Lumber in our woods and swamps, as well as the Manufacturing Power of our rivers.

In its political discussions and preferences the North Carolinian will be Republican, supporting the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country, and hence it will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of the present State and National Administrations.

Reports of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature, of public meetings, and whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the masses.

The Editorial Department will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussions of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

As an advertising medium the North Carolinian will be valuable, because its circulation in the North and the South is large and rapidly increasing. Address

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THE CELEBRATED MORING FARM OFFERED FOR SALE.

A valuable farm in Bertie county, N. C., containing 8,000 acres of land, one-half cleared, balance thickly set in with pine, juniper, cypress, poplar and ash timber. It lies immediately on the Roanoke river on one side and on the Cashie river on the other side. Both rivers are navigable for vessels drawing 15 or 20 feet of water, and vessels can lie at the barn doors and load on both rivers. This plantation was noted before the war as being the second best one in North Carolina. The land is slightly undulating, very fertile, and especially adapted to raising cotton, corn, and wheat. The surpassing value of this farm arises from the fact that whilst it possesses the wonderful fertility and peculiarity of the celebrated Roanoke river lands, it is the only plantation on the river that is not subject to overflow.

This farm is situated about 14 miles above the town of Plymouth, N. C., and steamers pass it daily, plying between Norfolk, Va., and the towns of Williamston, Halifax, and other places. It is thus rendered accessible by steamboat, or by rail—a railroad connecting with the steamers at Halifax and Weldon.

The county of Bertie has always been celebrated for its wealth, the fertility of its soil, and the loyalty of its people. There is certainly not a more desirable and inviting place for Northern men to invest their money, and settle with their families. The society is the best and of a congenial character for Northern people.

The Moring plantation is offered for sale for a division among heirs and to pay debts. It affords an opportunity for many families to settle in close proximity to each other, upon the most fertile lands east of the Mississippi river, and most conveniently located for transportation of produce to the markets of the world cheaply.

It is only thirty-six hours from Norfolk, Va., for freight boats, and only sixteen hours by steamer and Seaboard & Roanoke railroad for passengers.

This farm is offered for sale at the extremely low price of eight dollars per acre, one-third cash, balance in one, two and three years. Possession can be given immediately.

Address GEORGE D. POOL, Agent.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Aug. 12, 1869.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF SWAMP LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of swamp land situated near New Bridge in Currituck Co., N. C. containing 600 acres. It is heavily timbered with pine, poplar, cypress and juniper, and within convenient distance of the water. It has a 10 foot ditch running upon one side of it. The soil is well adapted to corn and wheat. Adjoining lands already cleared are yielding from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre. Terms reasonable. Write to or call on

P. H. MORGAN
Currituck C. H. N. C. 5—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE SWAMP LAND.—I will sell at public sale, on the first Monday in September, 1869, at the Court-house door in the town of Gatesville, Gates County, N. C., between twenty and thirty thousand acres of valuable SWAMP LAND, well timbered with cypress, juniper and pine, lying immediately on the bank of the Chowan river, with three creeks running through the land, navigable for vessels of large size. The above land will be sold to satisfy sundry executions in my hands for collection against the firm of Brady, Bond & Roberts and the Swamp Company.

B. F. WILLEY, Sheriff.

Parties making application to David Parker or John Brady, at Gatesville, at any time before the sale, may purchase the above property at private sale, and upon favorable terms.

August 5, 1869–4s.

## HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

B. F. BRIGGS.....Proprietor.

This House has been thoroughly refurnished and refitted. The patronage of the travelling public is respectfully solicited.

7–4t E. F. WHITEHEAD, S'upt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, WEST OF ROAD,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber has opened a Boarding House, and is prepared to accommodate regular and transient boarders. Visitors from the North will find it the best stopping place in the city. Terms moderate.

JOSEPH G. RUSSELL.
July 1, 1869.

GILMOR HOUSE,

MONUMENT SQUARE,

BALTIMORE, MD.

This new and commodious Hotel is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public.

It has been newly furnished throughout, and contains all the requisites of a first-class Hotel, is centrally located, and convenient to the business portion of the City, and public buildings, City railways, &c. The management promise to do everything in their power for the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.

Coaches run to and from all Depots and Steamboat Landings; fare 25 cents.

*Board $3,00 per day.*

KIRKLAND & CO.,
Proprietors.
August 5, 1869–1y.

ALEXINA HOUSE,

NAGS HEAD, N. C.

This famous House will be opened on the First of July, for the reception of visitors. It has been refitted and fixed up in the very best style, and many comforts and conveniences added.

The Alexina House has now been in successful operation for four seasons, and during that time has given unprecedented satisfaction to visitors.

THE SEA-BATHING, OCEAN AIR, Fish, Oysters, Crabs, Game, &c., to be enjoyed at old Nag's Head, make that one of the most delightful places of resort on this Continent.

As a resort for persons in delicate health, and puny children during the summer months, Nag's Head enjoys a fine reputation. Many such have sought its healing influences from year to year, and returned to their homes well and hearty. Invalids from the interior would do well to spend a season at this delightful seashore retreat and inhale the pure and health giving ocean breeze, which prove a sovereign remedy in all cases against chills and fevers.

TERMS.—By the month.....$45 00
Those who furnish their own rooms and light.....35 00
By the week.....12 50
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For further information, address

A. E. JACOBS,
Post Office, Elizabeth City, N. C.

## PRINTING MATERIAL.

THOMAS H. SENIOR'S EXCHANGE AND GENERAL SUPPLY AGENCY,

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The Subscriber would respectfully inform the Printers of the United States and Canada that, having made extensive additions to the facilities of this long-established and well known Agency, he is now prepared to furnish everything used in the Printing business with the utmost dispatch, and at the very lowest Cash prices, such as new and second-hand PRESSES of all kinds; Steam or Caloric ENGINES, of any required power; Card and Paper CUTTING MACHINES of Sheridan's, Hoe & Co., Sanborn, Cincinnati, Montague, Riehl, or Hardy's Manufacture; Hydraulic and Screw STANDING PRESSES; Press Boards; Metal and Wood Type; Cases, Cabinets, Standing Galleys, Galleys, Imposing Stones, Metal and Wooden Furniture; Cards and Card Boards, Paper, Roller Composition, Inks, Book Binders' Materials, &c., &c.

Printing offices completely fitted out. Send for our Estimate.

THOMAS H. SENIOR.
July 1, 1869—3m.

NOTICE.

NORFOLK, VA., Aug. 1, 1869

Mr. E. B. Clark, of Edenton, N. C., is this day admitted to an interest in our business, as special partner.

DAVIS & BRO.,
Norfolk, Va.

Having associated my

## Agricultural, Horticultural and Domestic Matters.

*Farm Studies.*

American farmers study how to "make both ends meet," generally. But too many do not go beyound this necessity in their studies. Too many fail to succeed in making both ends meet because the scope of their study is not broad enough. Farmers plow their land, fall and spring, for crops. They study how they may plow it easiest and quickest. Too few stop to inquire the best mode of preparing the soil and adapting it to the needs of the crop to be grown. It is the old roundelay—the sing-song refrain of thoughtlessness—plow, plant and harvest, fret, fume and complain of the season, and then denounce the impositions and oppressions of other classes of men who succeed in other business while the fretful farmer fails.

All this is most unmanly and unnecessary. It is spleen born of thoughtlessness, mental indolence, and lack of comprehension of one's own business. We have no sympathy with such croakers and croakings whatever. We set such men down as out of their sphere; and if we were going to advise them would urge them to join the army of useful men who dig canals, make railway excavations, pound stone, &c., and complain not. The fact is, they would make more money earning day wages in this manner than they ever will off their farms. And we are not sure but they would win greater contentment and more happiness; for their cares and responsibilities would end with their day's work; and such men do not carry care with ease and comfort.

What do we mean by farm study? We mean that the elements which enter into the phenomena of production should be studied and, so far as it is possible for finite minds to do so, comprehend in their relations to each other. We know this is laying out a broad field for culture. But we do not advise any man to attempt to cultivate the whole at once. We do urge, however, that the farmer walk his fields with his eyes open and his faculties awake, his mind active and inquiring, and with the purpose to solve such problems as suggestion shall bring to his notice. The resources of a farm to the farmer do not consist alone in the dollars and cents he can make out of his crops. Until men understand and feel this, the ideal farmer will not have made his advent. Culture of soil should be contemporaneous with the culture of one's self. The riches of the particles of matter the farmer manipulates in the shape of manure and earth should not be estimated in results to the purse alone, but in the wonderful stimulus and enjoyment which is yielded to the inquiring mind. Some men will call this twaddle. We pity such men. They ought to be put in a treadmill. Their lives are doubtless little better than that of the dog who furnishes power for the churn.

*Study!* Why, dear sir, what do you know of the things about you? You tread the grass and weeds, but do not even know the names and nature of the commonest plants you tread upon. You don't even know what they indicate concerning the soil in which they grow and upon which they feed. Thousands of insects make music in your ears of a summer day, fill the air with their flitting, and affect the results of your labor, but you know nothing about them, and lump off the whole marvel of success or failure, and call it "a Providence." Bah! God gave you something to think of and study, but you do neither. He punishes you for your indifference to His wonderful works and you complain, but grow none the wiser. It is His great goodness, loving kindness and tender mercy which permits such stupids to live!

Why do we write thus? Because we believe with the utmost faith that the Millennium of Labor will only dawn when farmer's eyes are educated to see, their ears to hear, their minds to comprehend, and their hearts to appreciate the wonderful wisdom which has made what is and it is. And we should like, ere the season is over, to be able to record the evidence that there are farmers in this country who have got out of the grooves of selfish, thoughtless indifference to God's works, and have learned to live a higher and nobler life than the mechanical, plodding, and barren one which begets nothing elevating whatever. If this article lifts one farmer into a new life and adds to his enjoyment during the season now opening, it will have accomplished its purpose.—*Rural New Yorker.*

*An Agricultural Course at the State University.*

The time has come when our husbandmen must be educated. It is a State necessity. Immigration may help us. Foreign capital may be won to the development of our vast resources. But our reliance our only reliance under God, is in the cultivation of the men that till the soil.

It is too late to sneer at book farming. There is no calling in life in which intelligence is not serviceable. There is none in which it is of more value than in farming. It must be so. There is as much room for genius in agriculture as in law or medicine. A few years since the potato was generally diseased and its culture became profitless. In England the loss of a single year, through the failure of a potato crop, was estimated at fifty millions of dollars. The Rev. Chauncey Goodrich saved for us this valuable table. For sixteen years, with a zeal like that of Morse and Field, he devoted himself to this one object. He propagated no less than fifteen thousand seedlings, and at last achieved success. The Garnet Chili, Early Goodrich, Cuzco, Calico Mexican and Harrison varieties, all favorites with intelligent cultivators, are the results of his labors. Here are that clearness of vision, that comprehensiveness, of plan, that energy, that persistence, which men term genius, and which characterize men like Franklin, and Goodrich and Field.

That information is no more wasted in agricultural pursuits than is genius. How could it be? Chemistry underlies a knowledge of soils and manures; botany is akin to the order of Florist, and vine grower, and orchardist; the treatment of diseased animals call for aid from the consummate anatomist and the veterinary surgeon; the selection of a plow may turn on a knowledge of the strength of materials, the laws of motion, the composition of steel and the principles of conic sections. Nor to say that even the transactions of the merest routine of farming, depend on the commonplace and empirical of practical processes, the handling of a hoe or the insertion of a graft, may be more skillful and clearer by a knowledge of one another tongue. Not to say that agriculturists constitute the body of the people who do the voting, and that on their intelligence depends the happiness of the people and perpetuity of the State. North Carolina ever gets out of debt, it will be through the education of her people. Even the education of teachers is only valuable because of its tendency to educate the masses. How directly all efforts on the health of the treasury are visibly seen. The average yield of wheat in our neighborhood is from seven to ten bushels per acre. But Mr. Dunn, near High Point, with no more land, gets an average of twenty-five bushels per acre. That is, to educate farmers is to double our wheat crop. A person in the same neighborhood has grown, sweet potato, clover, and a fine orchard, growing on an old field, while his farmer owner thought it incapable of bearing the seed sown on it. It pays to educate farmers. The value of the hay crop of the United States is equal to the entire internal revenue. That crop could easily be doubled, if farmers were educated. That is, the ignorance of our farmers costs the country annually four hundred millions of dollars in the hay crop alone. The average yield of Vermont is greater than in Illinois. Vermont educates her farmers. It pays.

An appreciation of these things has induced the Trustees of the State University, with that largeness of view which has characterized all their action, to invite the farmers of the State to give a liberal education to their sons. Not to this indeed would be to leave North Carolina behind her sister States. It is understood, that the University is now open to students in Agriculture, Military Tactics, and the Mechanic Arts.—*Old North State.*

*Renewing Orchards.*

We neglect, perhaps, of all things, our orchards most. We do not take care properly of our young trees, and we utterly neglect our old ones. The old trees might be made young, and the expense of young orchards saved. But even this is neglected. It is however, a matter of ignorance, more than heedlessness. The majority of people do not know that they can rejuvenate an old orchard, even a wretched one, that seems past all cure. They can do this, and have them bear while they are doing it. Simply encourage growing shoots, and remove the old ones gradually. You will then not only renew the top, but the boll and the roots will feel the effect.

We have thus saved old trees—stubs—so that it was a miracle to some—and we formed new tops of the finest, largest, healthiest kind, and fruit to correspond; and we never attempted a tree but we succeeded.

An orchard needs *care*; that sums it up. It needs care from the day the germ puts forth. A tree may be hurt from its youth up, and yet be made to do well in after growth, if the proper attention be given it.

Keep your fruit trees free from all limbs that are of no use; and you may encroach a little on the useful ones. Thin whenever necessary, even if handsome limbs have to be sacrificed. The moisture must find vent; the sun must look in and color and mature the fruit and the wood. The warm, dry air wants a chance to circulate among the leaves, and hasten the "circulation" from below. Fresh sap will thus be obtained, and a healthier activity.

Keep limbs on the outside; let there be a good circumference. Let it not be a roof so much as an undulating surface, open and varied. *And do not let the limbs get too old; renew your orchard several times in its life*; you will thus keep it youthful and vigorous.

To do all this requires attention. The more attention, the better paying success—the only paying success that may be relied upon with fruit trees. But the man must know. He cannot slash away at random; he must know what the best men know is the best way, and this he will find either from the men themselves or their books, or both. Where there is a will there is a way, especially in tree growing. Trees are made to be directed, else they will not do much. If nature made them for the use of man, man is to take care of them, if he would have them yield well.

*Painting.*

There is no doubt but that farmers would find it to their advantage to paint more than they do in general. For fences, implements, barns, and outbuildings, the farmer needs to employ no skilled workman at high prices. And with some experience, and the use of an ordinary amount of brains, there is no outside painting on the farm but what he can do well. The first step is to lay in a supply of oils, paints, brushes, &c., so that the material will be on hand, ready for use when a leisure time occurs, for painting is independent of the season, and has all times for its own. For such works as I have mentioned cheap paints are preferable to costly ones. I use but little lead. I don't think the axiom "The best is the cheapest" true in this case. In the first place one is hardly sure of getting a pure article of white lead, and in the next there are other and much cheaper paints, which are about as durable for outside work. For yellow and brown shades, Brandon paints are as good, perhaps, as any of the earths. Venetian red, prepared from iron, is one of the most durable colors. From these any shade of color suitable for the work I have mentioned, may be prepared.

It is not necessary to use linseed oil wholly. For a priming I like crude petroleum even better; and it cost only twenty-five or thirty cents per gallon. Mix the paint rather thin. It will dry very quick, and, no doubt, forms an excellent preservative for the wood, and a good preparation for the second coat of paint. The latter may be mixed with linseed oil and crude petroleum, half and half, and if only one coat be given the work, it should be so mixed at first.

I am painting, in this way, about eight rods of picket fence and some outbuildings, and do not find it a costly job. There is plenty of leisure time in the course of the year to do such jobs, if one has the materials at hand. I notice that one of your correspondents complains that earth paints don't last more than three or four years. Up this way, that is about as long as we except white lead to look well.

PERIN-TONE.

*Corn and Cob Meal.*

A correspondent has bought a mill which grinds corn and cobs together. He has heard that the stomachs of horses are injured by such feed; while those of cattle are not. He asks for light on the subject; wants to know if cobs ground with corn are an injury to animals or a benefit. Dr. Trimble says he has noticed that animals fed with corn and cob meal have a very offensive breath, indicating dyspepsia. He does not believe it is healthy feed. Mr. Carpenter has experimented, and is satisfied that it is an advantage to grind corn and cobs together. Dairymen in his neighborhood do derive benefit from the feed they say. One gentleman stated that he knew a man who shelled his corn and ground it, and boiled the cobs and feed them, with a little corn meal, to cows, getting an increase of milk thereby. He regards sixteen quarts of boiled cobs equal, as a milk producer, to four quarts of corn. Dr. Smith doubted if the boiled cobs had much to do with the increas of milk. Its only effect would be the stimulus resulting from extention of the stomach. He reiterated his assertion that it was undignified for men to become cooks for cattle, and asserted that it was wholly unnecessary—that it was nonsense, and would not pay—that our deseased meats, in many instances, were the consequences of such artificial and unnatural feeding.—*Farmer's Club.*

For destroying lice on cattle I have tried many remedies, yet I have found none which effects a cure so quickly and thoroughly as to make a strong suds of soft soap and rain water, adding a handfull or so of common salt, which forms a thick past-like substance. Apply this by rubbing it thoroughly over the animal. If using it upon colts, blanket them well to prevent them catching cold. I have known one application to entirely obliterate all traces of these pests, leaving the skin in a natural and healthy state.—A FARMER, *Deansville, N. Y., Feb.* 1869.

*Sheep as Fertilizers.*

There is an old Spanish proverb to the effect that "gold springs up where the foot of the sheep have trod." This is literally true as applied to the wealth that lies hidden and undeveloped in the soil. It is certainly not necessary to dwell upon the expediency—not to say absolute necessity—of maintaining the fertility of the soil. As fertilizers, sheep are unrivaled among the domestic animals. Beneath their "golden hoofs" we see the fields of Great Britain, after centuries of cultivation, rivaling in productions of wheat, and excelling in their yield of grasses, the fertile prarie lands of our own and other Westetn States. The preponderating, the undisputed, testimony of many of the most successful farmers of Great Britan is, that farming, though now profitable, could not remain so, in many localities, without sheep.

Blest as we are with a virgin soil of unsurpassed fertility, we should constantly keep in mind the fact it is not inexhaustible; and the sooner we give heed to this fact, and learn to diversify our industry so as to preserve in our soil its original fertility, the better for the most of this generation, and all of the unborn millions that, after it, are to find homes and a livelihood upon the bosom of our vast prairies, and along the margins of our beautiful streems.

Sheep should be handled, upon every farm, in connection with the raising of grain crops. They occupy a place in the economy of the farm that no other animal can fill so well, in consuming the straw and cornstalks, and other refuse fodder.

The facility with which the product of the flock is transported is a strong argument in their favor. The greatest drawback in the raising of the great staple of the Northwest, Indian corn, is the expense of getting it to market. We daily see the price of corn quoted, in our lake shore and eastern markets, at a pretty high fignre; but the rejoicing of the farmer is pretty thoroughly allayed, when he reflects that from one-half to two-thirds of this round price must be paid to railroads for transportation. As sheep are usually fed in Illinois, it requires a bushel of corn to make a pound and a quarter of wool. How much better, then, to transform our corn into wool, which can be sent to the same eastern market for one-tenth to one-twentieth its selling price. The only better way than this would be, after having transformed our corn and grass and straw into wool, to bring the manufacturer to our doors, and let him and his operatives furnish a home market for the other products of the farm, while saving the transportation of the wool one way, and the cloth back again.—*Extract from Lecture by A. M. Garland.*

*Soap with Potash.*

A lady wants to know how to make soap with the aid of potash, how to prepare the ingredients, the exact proportion, etc. We copy the following from a recipe book, as being that used by a firm in this city. One pound of White Rock potash makes fifteen pounds of white hard soap, or half a barrel of soft soap. Process:—Dissolve one pound of the potash in one gallon of boiling water; add five pounds of hot melted clean grease, stirring it quickly until it is smooth and clear, when it may be poured in a box mould.

*Another:*—Dissolve one pound of the potash in three and a half gallons of boiling water; add thereto five pounds of grease; keep stirring and boiling until the grease and lye are completely combined, which will take from five to ten hours; then add a little salt, which will separate and bring all the soap to the top; it may then be dipped out in a box, which will serve for a mould, and when cold cut into bars. In boiling it will be necessary to add water as it is evaporated. New grease requires more boiling than old and rancid. The lye remaining unused may be boiled up with the grease scraps and kettle scrappings, adding two more gallons of water, which will make good soft soap when allowed to cool.

To make yellow soap, instead of five pounds of grease, take two pounds of resin and five pounds of grease. Dissolve the resin in grease before adding the lye. While the soap is soft and warm stir in coloring matter if you want it "fancy," and to scent it, a very little oil of rosemary, rose, sassafras or bergamot.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

*Bee Feed.*

A. J. Spanford, at the Ohio Bee Keepers Convention, gave the following formula for feed which he fed his bees early in the fall, and which he found to serve admirably well as a substitute for honey: Twenty pounds of straight, A, coffee sugar to four quarts of soft water and four teaspoonful of cream tartar. Boil fifteen to thirty minutes—skim and cool. I procure quart fruit cans with suitable tops to tie a cloth over of common brown sheeting, and invert the cans over the opening, above the bees. The cans that I used had a groove in the top to receive the wax, to hold the covers and keep them air-tight, and I filled this groove up with clear beeswax by warming the cans.

"Put cans are large enough; care should be take not to have cans so high that the cap of the hive will touch or rest upon the top of the can.

"There is not the least danger of attracting robbers by this way of feeding, and it is but little trouble to take off and put on the cans. I have tried different styles of *feed-pans*, and found that many times they gave me much trouble, and I could not leave the yard long with safety. I think one will be pleased with the way I feed, after giving it a trial.

"For artificial pollen I use unbolted rye meal, ground very fine, and it usually takes about one bushel to every twenty swarms, before they abandon the meal and all go to the woods for their pollen. They should have access to it as soon as they will take it up."

*Training Grape Vines.*

"The object of spiral binding and twisting the grape vine is to so place the buds that no two shoots emanating from them shall be compelled to compete for light or air.

"Set a stake close to the vine. Around this twist and bind spirally the fruit cane, and secure it by tying firmly at the top; if the work has been skillfully done, the young shoots emanating from the fruit buds may at the time the second pinching is performed be bent out horizontally so as to fully expose each leaf to the sun. The canes for the next season's crop of fruit are trained to a second stake, set in the row about two feet from the vine. Should the vine be a strong one, then a third stake is to be set on the opposite side of the vine, to which one or two more young canes are to be trained. In pruning the vine cut away the cane that produced the last crop of fruit; select the best young cane for fruit; cut this for the next season's crop to ten or fifteen buds, according to strength; twist and bind to the central stake as before described. Also cut the remaining canes back to one or two buds each, and the young canes from these are to be tied to the outside stakes, as before described. The treatment will be the same each succeeding year."—DR. HULL, *Alton, Ill.*

It is said that cruelty is the real cause of the fever disseminated by Texas cattle; they are heated and worn out by over driving—forty or fifty miles a day—and half-starved to death at that. Disease is a natural consequence.


## FERTILIZERS.

BONE DUST.—THE SUBSCRIBER has just erected at his Farm, near the city, the most improved machinery for making BONE DUST, and is now ready to fill orders for any quantity, which will be delivered at the shortest notice.

The BONE DUST will be finer than any heretofore made by him, (no chemical process resorted to,) enabling the Farmer or Planter to sow it with the Drill.

Mr. Samuel Sands, well known to the Farmers and Planters of the United States as the former Editor of the "American Farmer and Rural Register," will have charge of his office, NO. 63 S. GAY STREET, near Pratt, and will be happy to receive the visits or orders of his old friends.

$15 per ton, put in new bags. No charge for bags.

Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal.

My men have nothing nice to perform, therefore I have no "non-admittance" signs on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust making.

I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent. to commission merchants, as my profits do not exceed 10 per cent.

Bone Dust, as manufactured by me, is *A simple*, and its quality cannot be made to conform to the price.

JOSHUA HORNER,
Office 63 South Gay Street, near Pratt,
Baltimore, Md.
Or at his old stand, Corner Chew and Stirling streets.
Aug. 5–6m.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STIEFF PIANOS.

The Gold Medal has just been awarded to

CHARLES M. STIEFF,

FOR THE BEST PIANOS NOW MADE,

over Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York pianos. Office and Ware-rooms No. 9 North Liberty street, near Baltimore street, Baltimore

STIEFF'S PIANOS have all the latest improvements, including the Agraffe Treble, Ivory fronts and the improved French action. Fully warranted for five years, with privilege of exchange within twelve months, if not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser. Second hand pianos and parlor organs, always on hand, from $50 to $800.

References who have our pianos in use, viz:
Gen. R. E. Lee, Lexington, Va.
Gen. Robert Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.
Gen. D. H. Hill, Charlotte, N. C.
Gen. John Letcher, Lexington, Va.
Blind Institute, Raleigh, N. C.
Blind Institute, Staunton, Va.
Send for a circular giving references to 500 persons in the South, who have purchased the Stieff, since the war closed.
5—1y.

## STEAMBOATS.

DISMAL SWAMP STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Daily Line between ELIZABETH CITY, N.C., and Norfolk, Va., via Dismal Swamp Canal,

Carrying U. STATES MAIL and EXPRESS.

The new and swift Steamers "ELIZABETH CITY," Capt. W. A. HARNEY, and "GEORGE WASHINGTON," Capt. S. N. SLEIGHT, with excellent accommodations for passengers and freight, will leave Elizabeth City daily, at 5 A. M., for Norfolk (Sundays excepted), touching at all intermediate landings. Returning, leave Norfolk after the arrival of the Baltimore boats.

For freight or passage, apply to Jno. H. Kenyon, Agent, Eliz. City, or W. A. Duke, Agent, Wills' Wharf, Norfolk, Va.

C. C. ALLEN,
July 1, 1869—tf. Gen'l Agent.

BLACKWATER LINE.

THE STEAMER ELLA

has resumed her trips on the Blackwater mail route—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, down; up same hours except during Nag's Head season, when she will go up the river Sunday nights. Same hours as before on Friday nights.

T. J. BURBAGE, Capt.
By order of J. T. HILL, Supt.
5—tf

FOR NAG'S HEAD

The Steamer ELLA will leave Franklin Depot every Friday morning for Nag's Head, touching all wharves on the Chowan, Edenton and Plymouth. Fare $5 round trip. Leave Elizabeth City every Saturday for Nag's Head, and return on Sunday following. Fare $3 round trip.

T. J. BURBAGE, Capt.
5—tf By order of J. T. HILL, Supt.

## FIRE PROOF SAFES.

MARVIN'S
PATENT
Alum & Dry Plaster
FIRE PROOF
SAFES
Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.

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SPHERICAL BURGLAR
SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
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Please send for a catalogue to
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Principal Warehouses { 265 Broadway, New York. 721 Chestnut St., Phila. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O
And for sale by our agents in the principal cities throughout the United States.

MEDICAL NOTICE

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—
For consultation with another Physician, $5 00
" each subsequent consultation, in same case, 2 50
" examination and prescription, from $1 to 5 00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription, 1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day, 50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night, 5 00
" visit in country—the first mile, 2 00
" each after mile, per mile, 1 00
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather, 6 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather, 1 00
*Prompt settlement required.*

W. G. POOL, M.D.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869–tf.

## MEDICAL.

KOSKOO!

THE GREAT REPUTATION

Which Koskoo has sustained in all parts of the country as

A GREAT AND GOOD MEDICINE

Has induced Dr. Lawrence to enlarge his Laboratory and facilities for manufacturing; so as to be enabled to supply the extraordinary demand for it.

THE LARGE NUMBER OF TESTIMONIALS

which are constantly being received from Physicians, and persons who have been cured by its use, is conclusive proof of its remarkable value.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER IT HAS NO EQUAL.

BEING POSITIVELY THE

MOST POWERFUL VEGETABLE ALTERATIVE YET DISCOVERED.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular opinions this of bad blood is founded on truth. To say nothing of those humours that are hereditary, we can easily see how the blood may become bad from imperfect digestion or failure of excretion, and how this may influence the process of Nutrition, and thus influence all the functional activities of the body.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad digestion—causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulation is feeble, the soft tissues lose their tone and elasticity, and the tonge becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin; then in

ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

and when long continued results in serious lesions of the brain, lungs, or urinary aparatus. Much very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are affected with scrofula in some form.

Persons suffering from any bad humor are very liable to have it settle on the Lungs or some other vital organ. The only safe rule is to remove the blood poisbn at once, before it settles itself upon some vital point.

When the blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

AS A

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

BEING THE ONLY KNOWN MEDICINE

That efficiently stimulates and corrects the hepatic secretions and functional derangements of the Liver, without debilitating the system. While it acts freely upon the Liver, instead of copious purging it gradually changes the discharges to a perfectly natural state.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THOSE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, sometimes headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry, teasing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a rising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, aggravating pains in the sides, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO!

IS A REMEDY OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN THE CURE OF DISEASES OF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

In these affections it is as near a specifice as any remedy can be. It does its work kindly, silently and surely. The relief which it affords is both certain and perceptible.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys cannot estimate the importance of their healthy action.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the blood those effete matters, which, if permitted to repain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to urinate more freqiently than natural, or when the urine is high colored or scalding with weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but Koskoo should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the Bladder originate from those of the kidneys, the urine being imperfectly secreted in the kidneys, prove irritating to the bladder and urinrry passages. When we recollect that medicines never reach the kidneys except through the general circulation of the blood, we see haw necessary it is to keep the fountain of life pure.

KOSKOO!

MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS (as numbers of certificates will show,) IN

THE CURE OF

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over work (mental and physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful ratio.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise, may be stated as follows:

A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; periodical headache, dizziness, noises or ringing in the head; confusion of ideas; temporary loss of memory dejection of spirits, starting during sleep, bad dreams, hesitation in answering questions, dullness of hearing, twitching of the face and arms, &c., which, if not promptly treated, lead to paralysis, delirium, insanity, impotency, appoplexy, &c., &c.

CONCLUSION.

Suffering reader, do not think that because you have tried other remedies, you cannot be cured—but recollect that God, in his providence, has not afflicted His children with pain and disease without at the same time giving them something in the great garden of nature that will ar them.

Have no hesitation in writin to me, and stating your case in full, and I will answer you promptly.

KOSKOO!

KOSKOO IS NOT A SECRET QUACK REMEDY!

Formula around each bottle. Recommended by the best physicians, eminent divines, editors, druggists, Merchants, &c.

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR MEDICINE IN USE.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

*GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO NORTHERN CAPITALISTS TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.*

The Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina, incorporated by the Legislature of the State, with liberal powers, embracing manufacturing, buying and selling real estate and such other business as may be comprised in a general plan of settling up and improving Southern lands, promoting immigration, and the extension of agriculture, with the erection of manufactories in the Southern States, now offer their company as an agency for the above objects, and particularly call the attention of immigrants and capitalists to the great advantages of Eastern North Carolina, where the company have a large number of improved farms and tracts of land suitable for colonies of immigrants, embracing thirty thousand acres of unimproved land, heavily timbered, and of unsurpassed fertility, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers; also a great variety of large and small farms, houses, lots, &c., a few of which are embraced in the subjoined list. Many of these farms need no clearing; they have good fences, dwelling-houses and necessary out-buildings, for immediate occupancy. Settlers or emigrants that go West have to clear first all their lands, fence and build houses before they can realize, which needs much capital and labor—whereas, here you want but little capital and can make money at once. No part of the United States offers greater inducements to farmers, laborers, colonists, and speculators, than the beautiful and fertile lands of Eastern North Carolina. These lands were dependent heretofore on slave labor for cultivation. The owners having lost all by the war, and now only able to cultivate to a limited extent, offer every encouragement and inducement to Northern and European immigration. The lands have all the advantages of mild climate, short winter, stock requiring but little or no feeding. The soil is easily cultivated and improved, and grain, vegetables, &c., raised in Northern or Western States can be cultivated also in this State, with one-half the labor and expense. There are fine and never-failing streams of water. The soil and climate is well adapted to the growth of fruit, and for the cultivation of grapes is unsurpassed. Comfortable houses, good roads, churches of all denominations, and schools. The land generally lies well for cultivation, and is as healthy as any of the alluvial soils in the United States. Those who settle here will not go among strangers or enemies, but among friends, who invite and offer you homes and lands on your own terms.

Full information furnished at our office at Elizabeth City, by George D. Pool, Agent.

We also propose to act as agents for the sale of State, county, manufacturing, and other stocks and bonds, the negotiation of loans, the selling of cotton and other products of the State, generally, upon which liberal advances will be made; the furnishing of agricultural implements, fertilizers, machinery, and all articles connected with the development of the country.

Address,
WM. UNDERWOOD, President,
C. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y, Norfolk, Va.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
or GEO. D. POOL, Gen'l Agent,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

LOT No. 1.—A tract of land in Pasquotank county, on a deep, navigable water-course, ten miles from Elizabeth City, contains 140 acres. It has upon it a two-story dwelling-house, with six rooms; good barn, stables, cook house, &c., and will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, as well as cotton, fruit, vegetables, &c., (which may be said of each of the subjoined lots,) within half a mile of a church and school-house; pleasant neighborhood and good water. Price $2,000; $500 in cash, balance in six and twelve months from January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 2.—A lot in Elizabeth City, containing half an acre, on a good street and fine neighborhood. Has a one-story dwelling house with four rooms; good out-buildings, garden, &c.—House new and in good order. Price, $500 cash.

LOT No. 3.—A lot in Elizabeth City, containing half an acre, on a good street and pleasant neighborhood. Has a one-story dwelling with four rooms, new and in good order; good garden and outbuildings. Price, $500 cash.

LOT No. 4.—A fine farm in Pasquotank Co., N. C., fifteen miles from Elizabeth City, and within one mile of a deep, navigable water-course, contains 243 acres. This is a splendid stock farm; 75 acres cleared, balance in wood. The cleared land will produce from twenty-five to forty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is well adapted to cotton. Has a small dwelling and outhouses. Wood land rich, and has pine, oak, hickory and other timber upon it. Pleasant neighborhood. Price $2,000; $500 cash, balance in six and twelve months.

LOT No. 5.—A tract of land in Tyrrell county, N. C., containing two hundred acres—50 acres cleared. The wood land has upon it pine, oak, maple, and other timber in abundance, and of fine quality. Price $2,000; $800 January 1st, 1870, balance in three equal installments at six, twelve and eighteen months from January 1st, 1870. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 6.—A valuable tract of timber land, in Pasquotank county, immediately on Pasquotank river, where a vessel of large size can lie near the shore. It is covered with the finest yellow pine timber, some of the trees being from 7 to 8 feet in diameter, 80 feet to the first limb, clear of knots, and all heart. There is also a large quantity of valuable cypress timber on this land, and firewood in abundance. The tract contains 700 acres. Price $10 per acre; one-half cash, the balance on 12 months' credit. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 7.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, containing 400 acres, near a deep, navigable water-course, eight miles from Elizabeth City; 300 acres cleared, and though having been constantly cropped without manure for a hundred years or more, it will still produce the usual crops. Price $20 per acre; one-third cash, the balance in one and two years. Possession January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 8.—A valuable tract of timber land in Camden county, N. C., two and a half miles from Elizabeth City, immediately on the river, where a vessel drawing ten feet of water can come within forty yards of the shore. The growth is mainly juniper and cypress. Probably 1,000,000 shingles, any quantity of railroad ties, and 1,000,000 cords of wood can be gotten from it. There are two large islands of high land upon it, containing 100 acres or more, and the land is very rich. The tract can be bought for $5 an acre. Immediate possession given.

LOT No. 10.—A splendid tract of land in Pasquotank county, N. C., six miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 300 of which are cleared. This is probably the most valuable farm in this section of the State. There are upon it a fine dwelling, five tenant houses, barn, stables, &c. Ninety acres of this tract are now well set in red clover. Will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is the best cotton farm in North Carolina. Price $20 per acre, in easy payments.

LOTS Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.—These are town lots in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing one acre of land each, and having upon them comfortable one-story houses on each lot, with three or four rooms to each house, with garden, cook-house, &c. Price $200 to $500 each. Terms liberal, and possession at any time.

LOT No. 22.—A house and lot on the principal business street of Elizabeth City, N. C., 40 feet front by 208 feet length. Has a new wood store upon it, two stories high, and 30 by 60 ft. One of the most eligible business places in the town. Price $2,500, on easy terms of payment. Possession at once.

LOT No. 23.—A vacant lot adjoining the above, 70 feet in front on Main street, and 208 feet back. The best stand in the town for merchandise selling, or for any other business purpose. Sold before the war for $5,000, can now be bought for $1,600 cash. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 24.—One acre lot in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., having a nice two-story dwelling upon it containing five rooms. Has, also, two other one-story houses, cook-house, good garden, &c. Price $2,000, on liberal terms.—Possession immediately.

LOT No. 25.—Two houses and lots, containing one acre each, in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., having comfortable new one-story houses upon them with four rooms each, cook-houses, gardens, on a good street and pleasant neighborhood. Can be bought for $500 each, and on liberal terms. Possession in two months.

LOT No. 26.—A house and lot in the town of Nixonton, in the county of Pasquotank, containing about one acre of land, and has a store upon it 30 by 60 feet, and one and a half stories high, in good order. Also, a warehouse thirty by fifty feet, in good order. This is a fine opening for a retail merchandise business—probably the best stand for business in this section of the State. Price $900, $500 in cash, the balance twelve months credit. Possession can be given immediately.

LOT No. 30.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 5¼ acres of land, with good two-story dwelling, having six rooms, good kitchen and other necessary out-houses, fine peach and apple orchard, good water and good neighborhood. Price $3,000; one-half cash at time of possession, (January 1st, next,) and the balance in twelve months.

LOT No. 31.—House and lot in the suburbs of Elizabeth City, N. C., containing about an acre of ground, with two-story dwelling, having five good rooms, in good order, with kitchen and other out-houses, new. Title unquestionable, and possession given immediately. Price $1,200 cash.

LOT No. 32.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, containing a half acre, more or less, with good dwelling and out-houses. Price $1,200 on a good street,

## LAND SALES.

LOT No. 33.—Sixteen houses in Elizabeth City, with good dwellings. Prices and terms reasonable.

LOT No. 34.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, on a deep, navigable water-course, containing 120 acres, with a good two-story dwelling, kitchen, barn, stable and good fishery, where 60,000 fish may be taken at one haul. Price $2,000 cash. One of the most desirable farms in the county, the whole worth $3,000.

LOT No. 35.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, containing 180 acres, situated as the above, on a deep, navigable water-course, where a vessel carrying 4,000 bushels can lie within forty feet of barn door. The land is rich, and well adapted to corn, wheat, clover, vegetables, fruits, &c. One of the most desirable purchases. Build. Price $2,200; one-half cash, balance in twelve months.

LOT No. 37.—A farm near the above county, better land, and having superior buildings, immediately on Little river, where a vessel carrying 6,000 bushels can lie within 200 yards of barn, and the land will produce forty to fifty bushels of corn, half as much wheat, and one bale of cotton per acre. Price $20 per acre, on reasonable terms.

LOT No. 38.—The Hope Plantation, situated in Bertie county, on Cashie river, [illegible] miles from Windsor, containing [illegible] which are covered with pine, oak, cypress, &c. The improvements are equal to any in the country. [illegible] The soil is unsurpassed in fertility, and is susceptible of easy drainage.

LOT No. 40.—A valuable tract of land in Camden county, at South Mills, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, lying on the canal for two miles, containing over 900 acres of land—two-thirds cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation, with buildings, &c.; balance in valuable timber. Price $12,000, one-third cash, balance in two years, interest from January, 1870. A